

in interstate commerce on or about October 7, 1938, by E E Medicine Co. from Greenville, S. C.; and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the shipping carton and envelope, "(Each Powder Contains 4 Grs. Acetanilid)," was false and misleading when applied to an article that contained a greater amount of acetanilid than was stated.

It also was alleged to be misbranded in violation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as reported in notices of judgment on drugs and devices published under that act.

On April 8, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**30882. Misbranding of Barmidon Tablets. U. S. v. Seven Bottles of Barmidon Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 44563, 44564. Sample Nos. 58666-D, 58667-D.)**

This product was labeled to create the impression that it had properties similar to antipyrine and that its therapeutic and toxic effects were similar to those of barbitol; whereas it possessed the properties of aminopyrine, but not of antipyrine, and it possessed the therapeutic and toxic potentialities of aminopyrine in addition to those of barbitol.

On December 22, 1938, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of seven bottles containing 2,600 Barmidon Tablets at Dayton, Ohio; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by Endo Products, Inc., from New York, N. Y., in part on or about October 26, 1938, and in part on or about November 25, 1938; and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Dimethylaminoantipyrine diethylmalonylurea," was false and misleading since it created the impression that the article had properties similar to those of antipyrine; whereas it possessed the properties of aminopyrine and not those of antipyrine. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statement on the label, "Barmidon is a derivative of Barbitol," was false and misleading since it created the impression that the therapeutic and toxic effects of the article were similar to those of barbitol; whereas it possessed therapeutic and toxic potentialities of aminopyrine in addition to those of barbitol.

The libel alleged that the article was also misbranded in violation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as reported in notices of judgment on drugs and devices published under that act.

On February 8, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**30883. Adulteration and misbranding of Palmer's Antiseptic Skin Lotion. U. S. v. 36 Bottles of Palmer's Antiseptic Skin Lotion. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44929. Sample No. 35008-D.)**

This product was labeled to indicate that it was a vegetable compound; whereas it contained mercuric chloride (corrosive sublimate), a mineral. Its labeling bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative and therapeutic effects.

On March 3, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 36 bottles of Palmer's Antiseptic Skin Lotion at Richmond, Va.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 25, 1938, by Solon Palmer from New York, N. Y.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of mercuric chloride (corrosive sublimate, 0.36 gram per 100 cubic centimeters), alcohol (69 percent), acetone, turpentine oil, a fatty oil, perfume oils, and water.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength or purity fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, (display carton) "Palmer's Vegetable Cosmetic Lotion," since it contained mercuric chloride.